By Mrs. Addie Dettch Frank.

CONTINUATION OF CHAPTER XVIII.] It was a difficult undertaking for a young girl to disguise herself for the purpose of nursing her father, knowing that at any moment she might be recognized. But her great love for him caused her to fear nothing. She would brave death itself for him. Her disguise, as we already know, had been a success; she had been able to nurse him as no stranger would have done.

"Meta, my darling, you must never leave me again," he said, in a feeble voice, clinging closely to her.

"Never, papa, as long as life lasts," she

"Tell me, child, how you came here dis-

"Be very quiet and I will. When Flo arrived at Aunt Elien's, told of your severe illness and showed me the advertisement for a nurse Lina had sent to some paper, I resolved to answer it myself, as I could not remain away from you, knowing you were ill. When I went upstairs to prepare for my homeward journey, I called A aut Ellen and told her of my intentions to disguiss my-I dare enter Woodruf Hall. She at once

supply at will, independent of the wishes of the people, which is anti-republican in its tendencies and should not be tolerated in self, as I knew that in no other way would brought out that wig and those goggles, which she found among Hal's masqurade suits. Putting them on and this dress of my aunt's, I went down stairs, and, to my great delight, no one recognized me. I felt sure, then, that I was safe to return to the home I loved so well. You had not cansulted a physician yet nor was Mrs. Woodraf willing that you should, until I told her that I would not remain at Woodruf Hall if she did not summon medical advice at once," she said, hesitating a moment

"Go on; tell me the rest," said Mr. Woodof impatiently.

Dr. Thornton was sent for and arrived the following day. Your case puzzled him, and he asked to be allowed to consult with Dr. Bosz When the latter arrived, and had samined your case thoroughly, they adjourned to the next room. In a few moments they called me, and to my horror told me what they suspected. My suspicions were aroused sgainst that woman at once, and I resolved to watch her, and if she were guilty, to see that she did not escape punishment. But the strictest surveilance on my he can draw from it. part failed to detect in her the would-be murderer. I felt ashamed for having con-

"She is my wife no longer: I give ner un to justice. Her future home is the prison," *xtlaimed Mr. Woodruf. "Be quiet, my dear friend; your life de-

pends upon it," interrupted Dr. Grey.
"I will, Doctor. But tell me, Meta, how you ever thought of watching her to-night." "This morning you were a great deal worse and asked for Doctor Grey, and I went for him. He discovered the same symptoms of poison in your system as your former physicians had, and proposed watching Mrs. Woodruf. Of course it was necessary for me to aid him, and we also took Mr. Braden into our confidence. Consequently when everything was silent they entered the sitting room without disturbing either of you. I need not tell you more, for you have been a witness to everything else which transpired."

"Meta, my darling, can you ever forgive me for the wrong I committed in marrying that woman, for causing you so much real

"Yes, dear papa, for you had the right to do as you thought best." "And I did think it was for the best then, my child. I now see my great mistake. Oh, God! that I had listened to you.

God! that I had listened to you.

"We may be happy yet, although our sky may be dark and cloudy now."

"No, no; it is too late, for I have brought disgrace upon the name I bear, which no other Woodruf did before me. A wife accused of poisoning her husband."

"Wr. Woodruf, if you desire it, this matter can be kept from every one, except those who already know it," said Dr. Gray.

"If she were a stranger to me, I would say punish her as she deserves. Because she is my wife in name, is that the reason such a wicked wretch should not be punished? Ah, no! justice, the law must take its course. God will not spare the rich man or his wife at the day of judgment, nor his name either, therefore I shall not interfere in—"

"Nor do I ask you to. Imprisonment,

"Nor do I ask you to. Imprisonment, death-anything-is preferable to living with one I hate as I do you Ah! do you think that I will ever ask mercy of you?"

It was Line saying this. She had heard distinctly every word said by her husband, as he had been talking in a loud, angry voice. She had tried hard to keep silent, but at last was obliged to give way to her

"Why, then, did you marry me? Was it to rum my whole life—to separate me from my child? If so, you have succeeded admirably so far; but in your most hellish crime you failed. My daughter is restored to me,

now in not killing you outright, for then I

* Erough, dear papa; say no more to her. for she is not worthy the strength you are westing on her. Mr. Braden, command the deacons and elders of the church, and sour prisoner to keep silent, or she must be after the defeat of a motion by one of their moved to other quarters," interrupted Meta. number, that the proceedings of the "Command me to do anything, my noble meeting should be held a profound Arthur, and I will obey you, since you love secret, each official in turn proceeded to

me so devotedly." "Silence woman! unless you would yet be the cause of Clive Woodruf's death!" answered Arthur. Dr. Grey would not allow Mr. Woodruf to

being thrown into a fever. Since we last saw Meta without her disguise, she has grown more womanly in both looks and actions, but looks thin and pale | endowed with rare intelligence and fine from her close confinement in the sick | abilities, and has accomplished much genu-

[CONTINUED MONDAY.]

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Should the Public Debt be Perpetuated as a Base for Their Currency?

To the Editor of the Sentinel: Sir-The prime object in ever, branch of business, the world over, is the making, or accumulating, money.

The National banking business is certainly

no exception to this rule. And viewing the matter in this light we can readily understand why the National

furnishes so safe and profitable an invest. I warm and comfortable poultry house in

ment for capital. Take a capital of \$500,000 and purchase bonds, even at 2 per cent., all exempt from taxation, upon which let there be issued \$500,000 of currency, also exempt from taxa-tion, as demanded by the bankers, counting their currency at 6 per cent, and the bonds at 2, we have a net profit of 8 per cent, on the capital invested over and above the profit to the bankers derived from compounding interest and loaning deposits. This beats any other business in this country.

In the arguments in favor of the perpetustion of that system, it is insisted, and properly so, that we must have paper cur-rency, and the National Bank currency is compared with the State, and private ban't currency of anti-bellum days, but we never hear any comparison made with the United States paper currency.

It is certainly useless to argue against the State or private bank circulation, for there is no one in the Government who would really favor the restoration of such a system.

The will of the people seems to be, that we have no currency except that which is issued and controlled by the Government, and not by private corporations.

The wonder is, not that the bankers should make these demands, but that the people should comply with them. There is no doubt but that the National Bank currency is good enough, but one objection is that it costs too much, and another and greater is that it is in the hands of corporations who can decrease or increase the

And still another is, that that system com-

A TRUE REPUBLIC SHOULD NEVER MAKE A DEST. Our Government can not long stand onehalf republican and the other half aristo-

It is the duty of the people to carefully consider all the measures sought to be adopted, and to promptly suppress all which have an aristocratic tendency. Is not the exempting from taxation a cer-tain and large part of the capital of our

country aristocratic in its tendencies? Is not the trusting to a few private corporations for the supply and control of the currency, aristocratic in its tendencies? Whatever currency we have let it be issued

and controlled by the Government, and let it be a legal tender for its face to the bondholder and the hod carrier alike. We can not afford to have one money for the rich, and another for the poor. I do not want to place any trust in the

man who has so little faith in the Government that he only considers its currency worth the commercial value of the material of which it is composed. He is a vampire; he is only interested in

the Government to the extent of the blood He should have a pressing invitation to take up his abode on the Eastern shore of

Les our trust rest upon the man who says I wil' stand or fall with my Government. I will honor and respect its currency everywhere, and at all times. I declare any dol lar made by this Government to be worth 100 cents. I care not of what it may be com-

Upon these sentiments our Republic must When we had large armies in the field to be fed and supplied with the munitions of war, we tried to sell bonds for gold and silver, but it could not be had, and our armies would have starved if we had had to depend upon that. But civilization taught us that currency was the creature of Government,

It may be right and proper enough for the bankers and everybody else to do the best bankers and everybody else to do the best they can for themselves in an honest way, but in one matter they do make a great mistake. That is that they assume to be more wise and sagacious than any and everybody else. Their intense anxiety to accumulate large fortunes, and to do it in a very short time, overbalances their setter judgment, and hence they over-reach themselves. They kill the hen which lays the golden egg, and the consequence is that many of them suddenly conclude that they like the Canadian Government better than this.

That is the trouble in our country to-day.

That is the trouble in our country to-day.

Too many of them have exhausted all their energy and their depositors' money to capture the gold-bearing fowl, and, after dissecting her, they find her "just as all other hens are," whereupon the doors close.

Indianapolis, Jan. 20, 1885.

D. D. D.

Communicated.

Which Means a Democratic Divine Dis-

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Jan. 22,-A feeling akin to that of disgust, mingled with indignation, is being expressed in strong terms and I to her, while you are a prisoner, or among the members of the Presbyterian Church here over the action of their oficials your own wife to justice. I see my mistake in a recent meeting of that august body, wherein it was decided by a vote of eight to might have escaped that which you think | three that their present moral adviser, Rev. J. D. Thomas, must seek other fields of labor. voice his objections or his willingness of retaining the present pastor for the coming year, with the result above stated. The prevailing opinion of many of our best citizens, as well as quite a number of the memspeak again, as he was very weak and bers of the church in question, seems to be nervous, and there was great danger of his that the main cause of the results of this official meeting is on account of Rev. Mr. Thomas adhering to Democratic faith. Rev.

> old brick church, he has been instrumental in founding a new church in the West End, in which he labors incessantly among the poor people.
>
> Mr. Thomas was seldom ever heard to express bis political opinions on the streets or engaging in political letter writing, but the fact of his having served in the Confederate

J. D. Thomas is a man of fine physique and

ine good for sinful humanity since his sojourn among us. Beside his regular labors in the

army as a Chaplain is too much for the Republicans, and they say he must go. * *

Managing Poultry in Winter. This is the season when eggs are high, but if the hens are rightly managed greater profits may be realized now than at any

winter is absolutely indispensable to laying not that it must be bested with a stove, but that there should be no cracks or crevices in the walls, while the floor must be kept dry and clean. It should also have plenty of light, and the rays of heat from the sun should penetrate to every portion. While the hens are very partial to a retired, dark ben house at night, they will not remain inside during the day unless the house is well ventilated and light. Hence it may be noticed that an open shed is often preferred

to a warm, close dark poultry house. The feed should be given early, and the first meal may consist of a mixture of bran, ground oats and corn in equal proportions, scalded and fed warm, but the bens should not be allowed a full meal of the soft food. A few swallows are sufficient, and the remainder of the meal should consist of whole grain—wheat or oats—for which they should be made to scratch by scattering it in ficely cut hay, chaff, sawdust, or any kind of material that will serve for the purpose. The object in compelling them to scratch for their food is to give them exercise, and prevent them from becoming fat, as over fed hens will not lay. The best egg food is that of a nitrogenous character, such as milk, meat, etc., of which they should always receive a supply. An excellent sub-stitute for meat is fresh blood from the slaughter houses. It should be cooked and thickened with bran and corp meal, so as to enable the attendend to crumble it to pieces for the fowls. A cabbage chopped fine is excellent as a variety, as is also clover hay cut in pieces half an inch in length. The clover may be scalded and added to the soft food if preferred. Hens should never be fed as much as they will eat during the day unpels the Government to be a borrower of all | less they are compelled to scratch, but at the paper currency in circulation, which is night, just before going to roost, they may also directly opposed to republicanism. be allowed all the corn they will eat. No fixed allowance for a hen can be estimated, as they should receive only as much as they will cleanly eat.

Among their requirements are ground bone, which may be procured from seeds-men, pounded oyster shells, gravel and pure fresh water. Two feedings a day are suffi-cient, except in very cold weather. It is a difficult matter to prevent the water from freezing at this season, and the plan has been adopted of watering the hens three times a day, with water not very cold, adding a teaspoonful of tincture of iron to each quart of water. Cleanliness is enjoined, and the houses should be whitewashed occasionally. Hens will not remain in a filthy house

Something depends upon the breed. A common flock is easily improved by the use of pure-bred cocks, and the cross adds vigor. Mongrel hens may be used, but the cock must be well-bred. Large combs are objectionable, as they freeze, and the Brahmas are preferred by some for the reason that they are well feathered and have small combs. The Leghorns are the best layers, but have large combs and wattles. A cross between a Legnorn cock and Brahma hen is excellent, and may be made more advantageous by crossing again with the Brahma, so as to secrossing again with the Brahma, so as to secure hear three-fourths Brahma and one-fourth Legborn. The Plymouth Rocks are the most chapely and attractive market chicks and the hens are good layers. The Langshaps lay earlier than the other large breeds, while the Wyandottes are compact, have small combs and produce fine market chicks. chicks. No breed possesses all the desirable points, but judicious crossing will greatly assist in improvement.

and we started on that line; and, thanks to the progress of civilized government, our armies were well supplied, and our country prospered as it never had before, and continued in that prosperity until, on account of having certain parties in power, with their faces turned toward the rear, we were forced to "go backward" for several years.

Experience has taught us that the United States paper currency is "honest money—the best in the civilized world."

It may be right and proper enough for the bankers and everybody else to do the best use of Pond's Extract Catarrh Remedy, in use of Pond's Extract Catarrh Remedy, in which the medicinal virtues of Pond's Extract are combined with other well known ingredients, thus increasing the soothing and healing qualities of the remedy.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23 -Captain M. J. Farrell, organizer of Farrell's Detective Agency and Protective Police, died sudden-ly, last night, aged fifty-nine years. Captain Farrell was one of the best known detectives in the United States.

The value of diamonds was long unknown to the ignorant natives of the regions where they are most plentiful. But the value of that priceless jewel in cases of sickness. Mish er's Herb Bitters, has been established wherever it has been used. A child of August Rost was cured of whooping cough at Lancaster, Pa., while for chills and fevers, ma arious diseases, kidney and liver trouble and pervous ailments the worth of the medi cine is invaluable.

"AGE can not wither nor custom stale" Mr. Beecher's infinite variety.

Beware of Scrofula,

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider myself cured," C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell. Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and saft rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid ; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well." "My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B.

STANTON, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

A OARD .- To all who are suffering from erbankers insist upon the Government issuing long bonds (the longer the better), which they may purchase as a base for their currency; for there is no other business which rors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weak-

Quick Relief!

When a man has suffered from Rheumatism only a little while, and is relieved from his pain, he is happy and delighted. But suppose he has Suffered for more than a third of a century.

Alvin Grim, of Vale, Iowa, writes: 0 "ATHLOPHOROS has helped memuch. The pain in my limbs is all gone, but some lame. Oness is left yet, and well there might be, of for I have been troubled for thirty-five years with Rheumatism." Mrs. A. B. Baker, of Chicago,

Had rhoumatic pains in her back for fifteen years, and Mr. Baker had been the victim of Rhoumatism until his head was drawn down over

his left shoulder. Mr. Baker writes: · Half a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS made me as good as new. My wife has taken the other half, and has not complained of @ her back since. She says her back never was to so free from pain and ache as it has been to since she has taken the ATHLOPHOROS." There are many people who think that because they have suffered so long, and have tried so many medicines in vain, they

must "suffer on their three score years."

But you see what ATHLOPHOROS has done. However Old your Case; However Severe your Pains;

However Great your Disappointments, Try Athlophoros If you cannot get ATHLOPHOBOS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK. DESCRIPTION AND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

A young man name? Thu Naves, living near here, had an eating car on his face, which had eaten away his nose, part of his cheek, and extended up nearly to his eye. It was one of the most angry eating sores I had ever seen. His throat finally became involved to such an extent that he could only swallow liquid food. After using all the remedles without checking the ravuniess forced to do so, and the droppings will compensate for the labor of their removal. With clean quarters, regularity of feeding, a variety of food, and warmth, there will be a plentiful supply of eggs, but the bens must be kept at work, while the dust bath should also be provided.

Separation of their removes with the remedies without checking the ravages of the eating cancer, his gene al health was proken down, he was confined to his bed, and thought it to be only a question of time about his death from the cancer. I put him on swift's Specific as a last refort, and he began to improve with the first dose. His general health improved with the first dose. His general health improved at once, and rapidly; his throat get well; the ravages of the cancer were soon stopped; it began to heal around the edges: and after a few months hest around the edges: and after a few month treatment with a s. s. he has gotten entirely well His face is all hear d over with new flesh, and his general health is excellent. His recovery is won-deriul. M. F. Chumley, M. D., Oglethorpe, Ga.

Cancer for Many Years.

THTONVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12, 18-84. Gentlemen: I am proud to inform you that Swift's Spebad one. I am in fine health—not better for twenty years. I have gained twenty-five pounds since I commenced taking Swift's Specific. R. S. BRADFORD,

Snatched From the Grave.

Mrs. Sarah E. Turner and her mother, Mrs. P. B Bryan, for nineteen years residents of Humboldt, Tenn., make the following statements as to the merits of Swift's Specific. Mrs. Turner's case is well known in that community. She says:

"I was afflicted for two or three years with Eczema and Erysipelas combined. My whole system was broken down, my strength and appetite gone, and I became as helpless as a child, being lifted from place to place by my friends. I was treated by the best physicians in the community with lodide of Potash and the other usual remedies for such cases. I was given up to die by my friends. such cases. I was given up to die by my friends.
My sufferings were beyond description, and I had
lost all hope of recovery. Last January I was induced to try Swift's Specific, having received a
pamphlet from the company detailing its merits.
The first half-dozen bottles had the effect to bring The first half-dozen bottles had the effect to bring back hope to my heart, and the thought of being well again brought joy and gladness to the household. I have taken altogether 24 bottles. The sores have all healed up and disappeared: my strength has returned, and I am able to do all kinds of bouse-work. Swift's Specific, I housetly believe, snatched me from the grave, and I do not know how to be grateful enough for my recovery.

Mrs. Sarah E. Turner."

I know that S. S. S. has saved my daughter's life. She was the most wretched looking object to at I ever saw when she commenced taking it, being perfectly helpless. I thank God that we ever heard of it. It has saved my child. Mrs. P. E. BRYAN. Humboldt, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1884. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.



Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. Cream Balm causes no pain Gives relief at once. Cleanses the head. Causes healthy secretions. Abstes Inflammation, Prevents fresh colds. Heals the sores. Restores the sense of taste and smell. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid or snud. Applied into the nostrils. Sinc. at druggists; 60c. by mail Sample bottles by mail, 10c.

ELY BROTHERS Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Chicago Weather.

the railroad ride from Detroit a foretaste of purgatory. The Western Metropolis was an oven. Everybody puffed and perspired. Lake Michigan lay still and breathless as the Atlantic just before a cyclone. Sleep was hopeless. There was no nervous force left in the town. Even the hotel clerks stood unblushing in their shirtsleeves. Mercury 95 degrees-pius. Now listen. Twentyfour hours later fires were lighted for warmth everywhere, and doors closed to exclude the strong northwest wind. A touch of winter swept the city from the stockyards to Lincoln Park."-Correspondence Eastern Journal.
Is it strange that lung and chest diseases figure so largely in the vital statistics of the Occidental Metropolis? Here is something to the point:

CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1884. Messrs. Seabury & Johnson: All who are familiar with this city are aware that it has a very trying climate. People with weak or diseased lungs run a great risk in living here. At least such is my own experience. Physicians tell me I have a cavity in my right lung, and, judging from what I have suffered. I think they are right. Two years ago I began the use of Benson's Capcine plasters, and since then I am slungst wholly free from pain in the chest. I am satisfied that had it not been for Benson's plaster I should have given out iong ago and stopped working. As it is—by the soothing, healing and protective influence of the plaster—I lose little or no time from my business. I deem it a duty, as it certainly is a pleasure, to say this, for the information of the people of the city who have any trouble similar to mine. I am connected with the Chicago Telephone Company, and shall be glad to relate my experience to anyone who may call upon me. Yours, w. B. HANNA, 514 Wabash Avenue,

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

On the 31st day of December, 1884. Located at No. 53 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Carn on nang, and in the hands of Agents or other persons...... 654,968 03

LIABILITIES.

town or village, depends upon size.

The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block, depends upon size. STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE. I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned Company, on the 31st day of ecember, 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on

COPYLOF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

[1. 8.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my officialseal, this 22d day of January, 1885. JAMES H. RICE, Auditor of State.

----OF THE----

INSURANCE COMPANY,

UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

On the 31st Day of December, 1884.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Located at No. 67 Wall Street, New York. A. D. Irving, Manager. Home Office: London, England.

| 1,010,160 00 | 1,010,160 00 | 233,000 United States 4% Bonds | 1,010,160 00 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266,292 50 | 266

STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned Company, on the 31st day of December, 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 221
[L. s.] day of January, 1885.

JAMES H. RICE, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

---OF THE-Commerce Insurance Company, On the 31st Day of December, 1884.

Located at No. 57 State Street, Albany, New York. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Losses unadjusted and not due...... \$ 3.815.00 Losses unadjusted. 4.025 00

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof. 250 00

All other claims against the Company 426 83

Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding tisks. 88,251 61

city, town or village-No rule. The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block-No rule. STATE OF INDIANA, Office of Auditor of State of the State of Indians, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned Company on the Sist day of Dec., 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on the

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this lith

Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Tentonia

Located at No. 124 East ThirdiSt., Dayton.

On the 31st Day of December, 1834.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in bank as follows, market value: U.S. *per cent. Consols.

Dayton, Versailles, Celins and Troy words.

Sioney, Arcanum and Chinton Township bonds.

Mercer and Darke County bonds.

Stock, Merthants' National Bank.

Stock Winter's National Bank.

Collateral Loans.

Loans on bond and mortgage of real estate worth donole the amount loaned, and free from any prior incumbrance. U. S. Registerep 4% per com. bonds.....

> I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indians, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned Company, on the Sist day of December 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on

\$ 52,209 96

In this office.

In testimony whereof. I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 20th [1, 8,] day of January, 1885.

JAMES H. RICE, Auditor of State.

The greatest amount in any one risk. The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city,